Calcutta. It fixed the following items for a programme of work and asked that "administrative or legislative action" should be taken as early as possible in the following year. The items were:

(i) Collection of statistics. (2) Extension of Factory Acts to unregulated establishments and their stricter enforcement in seasonal factories. (3) Maternity benefit for a period of not less than eight weeks. (4) An enquiry into the question of adequate wages in organised factories. (5") Labour exchanges. (6) Leave with pay. (7) Minimum wage-fixing machinery. (8) Machinery for the settlement of disputes. (9) Housing of labour. (10) Scaling down of debts, (i i) Holidays with pay. (12) Employment insurance. (13) Conditions for State aid to industries in regard to treatment of labour. Other resolutions were passed for consideration; e.g. the liberation of those communities living under conditions of semi-serfdom, relief to landless labourers during periods of seasonal unemployment., enquiry into the condition of mining and plantation workers, wages of women, improvement of the condition of sweepers, and facilities for education of the labourers.

The Presidents of the Kisan Sabhas and the A.I.T.U.C. were invited to be present. The T.U.C. found the results of the conference disappointing, and its charter of workers' demands was endorsed by a rally of over 100,000 workers. Promises do not make a labour programme for action. How to implement promises is the insistent question. Says the Mahatma's Boswell in *Harijan:* "It is for the Congress to lay down policies, not for individuals or groups to dictate by threat or show of force." l$r. Bhulabhai Desai also said in the course of a speech that "we^{0} should make every effort to bring about a reconciliation between capital and labour." Labour leaders profess to have no desire to force the idea of class struggle on the Congress, but merely to ask that they should fulfil their programme of democratic rights.